

The President and Congress.

The radical press of the North are very anxious to show that they and their party are in accord with and sustain the President's policy of restoration. The Louisville Courier very truthfully remarks, that "there is a wide difference between that policy and the measures they advocate." The President's plan contemplates the re-instatement of the several States to their rightful position in the Union. Every demand he has made upon the States, every measure he has suggested, every requirement he has enforced, has looked to this grand result. He tells Congress that they are the judges of the qualifications of their members, and upon the strength of this admission the radicals set up the claim that the President is with them in their designs of keeping the Southern members from their seats. In making the statement that the Houses were the judges of the qualifications of their own members, the President was simply stating a fact known to every one, and which was not intended by him to convey the impression that he was willing that the Southern members should be excluded, or that he, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, would tolerate their exclusion. The whole argument of the message proves that the President is not only anxious that the Union may be fully restored, but that he is determined that it shall be. He is consistent with what he regarded as the object and purpose of the war, while the radicals are shamelessly eating their own words. He claimed that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union, and he now insists that the Union is saved. The radicals, on the other hand, while claiming the same object for the war during its progress, now unblushingly proclaim that the Union is not saved. And yet they would have the world believe that they and the President occupy a common platform. The difference between them is exceedingly plain. The President wants to see the States in their old positions, and the radicals swear that they will not permit it.

Evidently, under these circumstances, somebody must give way. Either the President must abandon his policy of reconstruction, or the radicals must withdraw their opposition. Nothing is now wanting but the admission of the Southern members to their seats to complete the President's policy. This, unfortunately, is in the hands and under the control of the radicals. They can delay, and may, possibly, prevent the admission of those members to their seats.

As we have said before, the President is master of the position. All that Congress can do now, is to keep the members elect from the Southern States out of Congress until another election. The President can restore the right of habeas corpus; he can withdraw the military force from every State in the South, and with the appointing power in his hands, he can surround himself with a host of friends who will sustain him in his great and patriotic work. It is to be hoped that he will stand firmly up to this work, and that he will not cease his efforts until it is fully accomplished.

The Injury to Commerce.

The injurious effect of the late war upon the commerce of the United States is shown by the following figures, which we extract from the Richmond Dispatch: In 1860, the foreign commerce of the United States was, imports \$252,187,587; exports \$362,163.94, making a total commercial movement of \$762,000,000. In 1864, the figures were reduced as follows: imports \$252,187,587; exports \$331,800,450. The whole making a total commerce of only \$583,000,000, and disclosing a falling off of nearly two hundred millions.

During this period, while this decrease was occurring in the commerce of the United States, that of other countries was receiving an extraordinary development. In 1860-'61, the foreign commerce of France aggregated \$873,000,000. In 1863, it had increased to \$1,352,500,000. In 1860-'61, that of Great Britain was \$1,800,000,000. In 1862, it had increased to \$2,000,000,000, exclusive of specie. In 1862, the free city of Hamburg imported and exported to an aggregate value of 551,000,000—almost equalling in value that of the United States in 1864. The foreign commerce of the new Kingdom of Italy was, in 1862, \$2,500,000,000, or one-half that of the United States in 1864. The commerce of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain amounts now to \$1,100,000,000 per annum—twice that of the United States.

Facts like these show the importance of putting an end to the senseless quarrels between sections. The fact is, that the prosperity of the South is indispensable to the general prosperity of the United States.

The cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the naval stores of the South, are among the peculiar and principal elements of American commerce. The Northern mind is beginning to appreciate this important fact. By none is it more fully comprehended than by the wise and practical statesman at the head of the American Government. None better understands than he the value of peace, of real peace, to the whole Union. The radicals who are seeking to embarrass his policy are, in reality, fighting against the highest interests of their own section. Every step that President Johnson takes to conciliate and rehabilitate the South adds to the common wealth and common strength of America.

FROM ALABAMA.—The Hon. R. M. Patton was inaugurated as Governor of Alabama at Montgomery on the 13th inst. He endorses the policy of the President, whom he calls upon the people to sustain; he asks that the freedman shall be dealt fairly with and protected in his new position. He adds:

The reconstruction or restoration policy of the President was duly submitted to the people of Alabama, and has been unhesitatingly accepted by them. It may be safely asserted that, as far as the work of reconstruction has progressed in this State, it has been in strict conformity with what was understood to be the policy of the General Government. Without undue murmuring, and in perfect good faith, our people have patriotically conformed to all the exigencies of the "situation." They fully and fairly accept the results of the war, with all their legitimate consequences.

Patience and uncomplainingly obedient to all the requirements of the Constitution, laws, and even military orders of the United States since the war closed, the people of Alabama have given every possible evidence which a human action can furnish, of unfeigned integrity of purpose, and devoted loyalty to the General Government. We may rightfully claim, therefore, that our State is fully entitled to be placed in that position in the Union where she will stand as the political equal of any other State under the Federal Constitution. In this faithful acquiescence in results, and this sincere desire for the restoration of amicable and harmonious relations with the other States of the Union, there are no party divisions among us. Those who favored, and those who opposed secession, now stand firmly and heartily together.

The Macon Telegraph learns from unquestioned authority that Gov. Marvin, of Florida, proposed, on Monday last, on his own responsibility, to induct into the gubernatorial office of the State his legally elected successor, the Hon. David Walker. Gov. Marvin, well acquainted with President Johnson's views, and in intimate relations of friendship with him, has decided that, as Florida, through her Convention and Legislature, has complied with all the requirements of the Administration, further consultation with President Johnson concerning the establishment of the permanent State Government of the State is superfluous. He therefore will inaugurate his successor.

MR. ASHLEY'S BILL FOR RE-ORGANIZATION.

—The bill introduced by Representative Ashley, of Ohio, to reconstruct the Southern States, is more stringent in its provisions than any for a similar object heretofore presented. It provides for the appointment of provisional governors, with marshals and district attorneys for the temporary discharge of civil duties. The inhabitants of each State, irrespective of race or color, are to be enrolled. If a majority take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Governor shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people to elect delegates to a convention to re-establish a State Government. The delegates are required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and no person can thus serve or vote who has held or exercised any civil or military office under the Confederation, or voluntarily bore arms against the United States. Both the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the oath of allegiance are to be administered to voters. The Constitution formed must be Republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence, and it must provide that involuntary servitude is forever prohibited; that no Confederate, State or municipal debt shall ever be recognized or paid, that perfect toleration of religion shall be secured, and no inhabitant shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and that no person shall enter upon any office within the gift of the people, until he shall have first taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and an oath to maintain the perpetual union of these States. This covenant is to be perpetual. If the Constitution shall come up to these and other requirements, a copy shall be sent to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the consent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the Government so established. This Act is not to operate as a recognition of a State Government in the State of Tennessee till the conditions aforesaid are complied with; and till that time, Tennessee and all the States recently in rebellion shall be subject to this law.

Secretary Stanton has applied to Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to purchase Ford's Theatre, to be fitted up for the custody of papers relating to sick or wounded soldiers during the rebellion, and to hospitals, and the operations of the medical and surgical department of the army.

The Report of General Howard.

General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, in an elaborate report, makes many recommendations. He says that wherever the planters have taken advantage of the aid offered by the Bureau, the best results have followed; that the Bureau, in conjunction with the military force, is at present a means of encouraging immigration to the different Southern States, and that, as nearly \$12,000,000 will be required for the expenditure of the Bureau for the next year, he does not feel that the difficult problem given him has been solved, nor does he hope for complete and satisfactory results in the work of the Bureau yet.

He firmly believes that the same just God that conducted us to freedom, will so continue to direct us that we shall be able to keep the pledge we have made, that freedom shall be a substantial reality.

In reference to his observations in this State, during his late tour South, he says:

I proceeded to Charleston, S. C., reaching there October 17. After conversing with General Saxton, the Assistant Commissioner, and with the land-owners, I resolved to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convened at some central point. Thursday, October 19, accompanied by several officers, and the representative of the Edisto planters, Mr. William Whaley, I met the freedmen at a large church on the island. The rumor had already reached the freedmen that I proposed to restore the lands, and evidences of dissatisfaction and sorrow were manifested from every part of the assembly. I explained what I believed to be the wishes of the President, as set forth in his interview with me just before leaving Washington, and as embodied in my instructions above recorded. The people chose a committee of three of their number, and to them I submitted the propositions to which the land-owners were willing to subscribe. The committee said that on no condition would the colored people be willing to work for their former owners under overseers as before, but if they could rent the lands of them, they would consent in other respects to arrangements proposed. Some would work for wages, but the general feeling seemed to be that they ought to be allowed to rent the lands.

By a unanimous vote, it was agreed that the matter be left to my decision, as to whether the restoration should be made, and as to the conditions.

After careful consideration, I deemed it advisable to take course as follows:

Constitute a board of supervisors, in which the Government, the planter and the freedman had each a representative, for the adjustment of contracts and cases of difficulty.

Each land-owner was required to sign an obligation, after which the order of restoration was to be issued.

Capt. Ketchum accompanied me to Savannah, and met several of the planters interested in lands held under General Sherman's order, and was instructed by me to see that the interests of the freedmen were protected as not to deprive them of homes.

I passed from Georgia to Fernandina, Florida, and thence to Jacksonville, explaining in the best manner I could the objects of my mission to both the planters and the freedmen.

Circular 15, from this bureau, approved by the President, had already occasioned the restoration of a great proportion of the lands held as abandoned in different parts of the United States, and as General Sherman's S. F. O., No. 16, hereto attached, required the confirmation of the President before any show of title could be given to the freedmen—the land-owners claimed the benefits of the same Circular 15.

On arriving at Mobile, I received the following telegram from yourself:

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1865.

To Major-General Howard:

I do not understand that your orders require you to disturb the freedmen in the possession at present, but only ascertain whether a just, mutual agreement can be made between the pardoned owners and the freedmen, and if it can, then carry it into effect.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

I at once sent the following despatch to Captain Ketchum:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

MOBILE, ALA., November 4, 1865.

Captain A. P. Ketchum, Charleston, S. C., (Care of General Rufus Saxton.)

Despatch of Secretary received. Be sure to have the supervising boards constituted for each locality, before anything else is done. They can aid in making the agreement referred to by Mr. Stanton.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commissioner.

Believing that if an agreement, mutually satisfactory, could possibly be made, this would be the best mode of procuring the arrangement.

The course I had pursued I endeavored briefly to apprise you of on the receipt of the above despatch from your office, by a telegram from Mobile, which is as follows:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

MOBILE, ALA., November 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: Your despatch intended for me at Charleston, reached me here. I set Capt. A. P. Ketchum at work to make formal restoration to the pardoned, provided they comply with Circular 15, and provided they signed an obligation which I drew up as nearly satisfactory to all parties as anything I could arrange. I gave the freedmen a Supervising Board to guard their interests.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commissioner.

I have the honor to submit this report for the consideration of yourself and the Executive under whose express orders I was acting.

It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile the conflicting interests now arising with regard to lands that have been so long in the

possession of the Government as those along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I would recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject of this report at as early a day as possible, and that these lands, or a part of them, be purchased by the United States, with a view to the rental and subsequent sale to the freedmen. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commissioner.

GREENLEY ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. President Johnson yesterday transmitted to the Senate deeply interesting reports recently made to him on the condition of the South by General Grant, General Howard and General Schurz, accompanying them by a brief message, wherein he recommends an early restoration of the States lately in rebellion to all the rights and privileges which they forfeited by attempting to break up the Union.

We find in the text of this message no adequate reason for Mr. Sumner's denunciation of it. If the President had demanded of Congress that it act on his judgment rather than its own, then he would have acted unwarrantably; but as he has simply given his own view of the existing situation, with his reasons for suggesting a particular course, he deserves neither denunciation nor obloquy.

Two great ends are now in view: 1. The restoration of the States lately in revolt to their former position in the Union. 2. The protection of their freedmen from future oppression and outrage. We are in favor of both these. We are opposed to keeping the Southern States indefinitely in the condition of conquered provinces or territories; we are in favor of requiring and providing guarantees for the protection and rights of their freedmen. There may be those who fancy that they are favoring the freedmen by calling for the execution of the rebel chiefs, the confiscation of Southern property, or rather, vassalage; but we believe there is a kinder and surer way of reaching the end we aim at. We see not how we could help the freedmen by making war either on the President or on the rebels, who have thrown down their arms. Where we find either in fault, we do not hesitate to say so; but we judge that the true interest of the blacks is to be subserved by cultivating the kindest relations with both.

We trust there will be developed in Congress the suavity and practical sagacity required to secure at once an early restoration of the Southern States, and a perfect and perpetual guaranty of the essential rights of manhood to their freedmen. And we still hope to see Congress and the President co-operate in securing these beneficent and nowise inconsistent ends.

[New York Tribune.]

Hope against hope, Mr. Greeley. Your party is divided in twain; and all your diplomacy cannot restore its integrity.

THE MILLS HOUSE.—This splendid establishment, after having been closed for some years, has, within a few days, been re-opened by its former worthy and popular proprietor, Mr. Joseph Purcell, in a style of neatness and elegance that must suit the most fastidious of human kind; and, while we attempt no description of its interior arrangements, we must say that its apparent comforts throughout surpass anything of the kind that we have ever seen in our city. The bed-rooms have not only a very showy and splendid appearance, but a cheerful reality, inasmuch as that the beds and accompaniments are of the latest improved patterns, designed to give the occupant the most luxurious ease; and the social and the smoking parlors are furnished with a costliness and a neatness, an unadorned elegance, that is really worth seeing. The drawing-rooms exhibit a look of gorgeousness, intermixed with a simplicity, that is truly striking, and makes one, as he enters them, pronounce them the most elegant apartments of the kind that he has ever seen in Charleston. The dining-room of this establishment cannot be surpassed in the country, and deserves notice more from the pencil of an architect than the pen of the reporter, if one-tenth of its beauties are to be displayed before the public. Suffice it for us to say, that its furniture is of the latest style and costly, and the tastefulness of its decorations, and the rich clearness of its gold and white embellishments, present one of the most beautiful and splendid appearances we have ever witnessed. The bar and pantry of the house, as well as other accessories of the establishment, have undergone the keen supervision of the proprietor, and bear the same evidences of taste, neatness and elegance. In short, there is nothing wanting in this magnificent hotel, but rather an abundance of everything seems to float about it.

For Mr. Purcell, its clever and pleasant host, we would bespeak a liberal and unstinted patronage, for he has been long known among us as one of our best citizens, adhering to us in all that we have recently passed through; and, while he shared our happiness, submitted with meekness, and bore his full portion of the sorrow that lately bowed us down.—Charleston News.

Two negro men, John Walker and Robert McKee, convicted of larceny by the New Hanover (N. C.) County Court, have been sentenced to be sold into servitude for a period not exceeding five years. The sentence is agreeable to the laws of the State in relation to freedmen before the war.

The Russian-American Telegraph Expedition was near Talla Lake on the 13th of November—all well. The line has been completed 440 miles above New Westminster, and the wire for 400 miles more was on the ground.

The loss to steamboat property, on Saturday, by the moving of the ice gorge at St. Louis, Missouri, including the cargoes, is about \$250,000, of which \$16,000 is insured.

Two millions pounds of cotton, damaged at the recent fire, in New York, was sold at auction on the 20th inst., at from 2¢ to 14¢ per pound.

A fire at Owensboro, Kentucky, on Friday, consumed the block of buildings on the corner of 2d and St. Ann streets. Loss, \$200,000.

Local Items.

The Post Office is located on Lady street, near Assembly.

CASH.—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.—On Tuesday night, some parties tried to break into the store of Mr. Melvin M. Cohen. The fastenings of the door proved too strong, and before they could accomplish their intent they were fired upon by Mr. Diercks, who occupies the dwelling above the store.

THE FREEDMEN.—General R. Ely, Chief Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the Western District of South Carolina, addressed a large concourse of the people in his charge, on yesterday. He had just commenced to speak, in one of our vacant squares, when a heavy shower compelled the meeting to adjourn to the church occupied by the colored people. We will possibly be able to give a synopsis of his remarks to-morrow.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., (443 and 445 Broadway, New York,) through Messrs. Townsend & North, the following books, which, with a number of others, have been issued by those publishers since 1861:

THE FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR; by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M., Principal of the Collegiate School, New York. 18mo, 40 cents.

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR; by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. 1 vol., 12mo, 90 cents.

PRIMARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, made easy and interesting for beginners; by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. 1 neat vol., 4to, pp. 200.

THOUGHTS ON PERSONAL RELIGION, being a Treatise on the Christian Life in its Two Chief Elements—Devotion and Practice; by Edward Meyrick Goulbourn, D. D. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

LYRA AMERICANA, or Verses of Praise and Faith from the American Poets, selected and arranged by the Rev. George T. Rider, M. A. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT, in Reference to the Christian Religion. Eight Lectures, preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1862, on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A., Canon of Salisbury; by Adam Storey Farrar, M. A. 1 thick vol., 12mo, cloth, \$2.

THACKERAY, THE HUMORIST AND THE MAN OF LETTERS. The Story of his Life and Literary Labors, including a Selection from his Characteristic Speeches, now for the first time gathered together; by Theodore Taylor. To which is added "In Memoriam," by Charles Dickens, and a Sketch by Anthony Trollope, with Portrait and Illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

EDUCATION, INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL; by Herbert Spencer. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

THE HAND-BOOK OF DINING, or Corpulency and Leanness Scientifically Considered. Comprising the Art of Dining on Correct Principles, consistent with Easy Digestion, the avoidance of Corpulency, and the cause of Leanness, together with special remarks on these subjects; by Brillat Savarin, author of the "Physiologie du Gout." Translated by L. F. Simpson. Cloth, \$1.25.

MY CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG, with Letters of Trial and Travel; by a lady. 12mo, cloth, \$1.

TWO PICTURES, or What We Think of Ourselves, and What the World Thinks of Us; by Maria J. McIntosh. 12mo, cloth, \$1.75.

BEATRICE; by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," "Adele," "Queen Mab," &c., &c. Three volumes in one. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN; by H. W. S. Cleveland. 2mo, cloth, \$1.50.

The above works are all for sale by

Messrs. Townsend & North.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Enlargement Charleston Daily News.

Acacia Lodge—Regular Communication.

Levin & Peixotto—Building Lot.

" "—Mules, Wagons, &c.

" "—Furniture, &c.

J. J. O'Connell—St. Mary's College.

A. R. Phillips—Cottage, Bricks, &c.

Nomination Maj. T. Stark for Mayor.

Major Lee—Lost Box.

C. S. Jenkins—Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Monticello Female Institute.

Messrs. A. G. Sibley and James Thorpe, who have a lumber mill at the head of tide-water on Fowl river, near Natchez, were attacked by a party of negroes recently, and in defending themselves, killed one and wounded another.

The announcement that Gen. Gillmore had resigned his position in the regular army is untrue. He still retains his rank in the Engineer Corps, and his brevet rank of Major-General in the regular service.

Joseph Williams, a negro, was arrested in New Orleans on the 6th inst., upon the heinous charge of committing a rape upon a little white girl aged four years.

A man named Huntley, or Delane, while attempting to walk a tight rope, in the Wilmington (N. C.) theatre, a few days ago, fell and crushed in his skull.

The tax levy for the present year in New York City exceeds eighteen millions of dollars.